

can made to improve the navigation, have only made the matter worse. But to dispense with the ocean figure. The Tariff of 1846 goes to day into operation. The prophets have spoken of its effects, and both sides should be held to their declarations; not as a matter of personality or figure, but for the enlightenment of the public mind, and the settlement of the greatest of all questions in political economy. Mr. Lawrence, of Boston, has predicted that eighteen months from today there will not be a specie paying bank in the United States. This he did, not in haste nor in private, but in a series of letters addressed to an Hon. Senator from the great State of Virginia, and published with the name of Mr. Lawrence, and with his approbation, in the papers favorable to the doctrine of protection throughout the United States. The declaration was therefor substantially endorsed by the prophets on that side generally. Mr. Clay, the father of the American system in a recent address, characterized the new Tariff as "the fatal tariff of 1846, whose calamitous effects will, I apprehend, sooner or later be extensively realized." This, with his declaration that "we of the West," do think the repeal of the English Corn Laws will be of much importance, exhibits the views of this greatest of the protectionists as to the new policy upon which Great Britain and the United States have entered. We believe these prognostications of the great men who have been named, to be utterly groundless; nay, the very opposite of the truth. We have doubt of the following propositions viz: That protection lessens the wages of labor; if not directly yet really, by enhancing the price of protected articles purchased by the laborer.

It lessens the product of capital. It reduces the prices of the produce of the country, and enhances the prices of the protected articles to the consumers; so making a double loss to the farmers and all producers and manufacturers of export.

It aggravates the fluctuations of trade, carrying excessive importations to greater excess, and so exposes the country to injurious drains of coin, and its moored institutions to embarrassment and bankruptcy.

With these views, and sure of their truth, we predict that the currency will be sound and the banks strong, under the influence of Free Trade; and that instead of ruin, the Tariff of 1846 will bring with it a degree of solid prosperity never before known in our country. Not bring with it exactly, but allow to develop itself. The sources of prosperity are not either in free trade or protection. They are in the good laws which God has given us, the high principles which our fathers taught us, the influence of a free and energetic Bible religion among us, the stability of our institutions, the security of our property, and in all the mighty energies of a free, intelligent, and comparatively virtuous people. Free trade is nothing at all. It is merely the absence of restriction. Liberty is nothing. It is only the absence of oppression. This absence lets out the mighty energies of our race, stimulated by the laws which protect us in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. It is our boast, our glory, that we are free; and this it is which will stimulate the highest energies of the people by securing to them the largest reward. This will fill the coffers of our banks and our people, and secure a steady and most rapid prosperity of the country. Do men earn money or accomplish any desirable thing by being forbidden to act? Do they make money by what they can do? Events will determine the great question now submitted, and the people will endorse the verdict with "Live free trade! Live Liberty in every thing."

Our Collector very kindly and properly kept the Custom House opened until 10 o'clock last night. Then in the darkness protection went out, and the doors were closed against it.—we hope and believe forever.



## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1846

**Elections by the Legislature.**—Upon the 8th inst., the Hon. David Johnson, was elected Governor, and the Hon. Wm. Cain, Lieut. Governor of this State.

Gen. Jas J. Caldwell of the Middle Circuit, was upon the 9th inst., elected Chancellor of this State, in the place of the Hon. David Johnson, elected Governor.

On the 11th, T. J. Withers, was elected Law Judge, in the place of the Hon. A. P. Butler, elected U. S. Senator.

Simcon Fair was elected Solicitor of the Middle Circuit, in place of Gen. J. J. Caldwell.

Elias D. Earle, was elected Superintendent of Public Work.

**The President's Message.**—Owing to the unusual press of matter, we cannot publish the Message of the President in to-day's paper. We may, however, give some extracts in our next.

It affords us much pleasure to commend it, not only for its style of composition, but also for its high tone of patriotism, and its devotion to the general weal of the Union.

By a slip from the office of the Abbeville Banner, we find that a corps of about 100 men, have been organized in that District, and received as one of the companies of the Palmetto Regiment. Their officers are, J. F. Marshall, Captain; J. B. Morgan, 1st Lieutenant; F. W. Selleck, 2d Lieutenant, and A. A. Roberts, Lieutenant by brevet.

**Municipal Election.**—The election in Savannah, upon the 7th inst., for Mayor and Aldermen, resulted in the success of the Whig ticket, by an average majority of about 140.

## THE SALUDA REGIMENT.

We are indebted to a gentleman of our village for the following account of the proceedings on Saturday last, at the parade of this Regiment.

"The Saluda Regiment of this District, assembled at Richardson's on Saturday the 12th inst. The requisition of Secretary Marcy was read to the Regiment, and after short addresses from Genl. Bonham, Col. Bouknight, and Col. Christie, a call for Volunteers was made. It will be gratifying to every citizen of the District, and especially the "Old 96 Boys," to learn that, although the Saluda Regiment, owing to unavoidable circumstances was not assembled in time for its volunteers to attach themselves to that gallant corps, 53 spirited and patriotic citizens enrolled their names as Volunteers for the war—the whole war with Mexico. We regret that we cannot furnish an accurate list of their names.

The Palmetto Regiment we hear has now completed its number of Companies. These Volunteers, therefore, will probably not be needed. But, should the occasion have required it, they intended assembling at an early day, to complete their numbers and tender their services to the Executive.

The members of the Company, in honor of the gallant officer who commands the Palmetto Regiment, and who is a native of the Saluda Regiment, designed taking the name of the "Butler Guards."

**Bank of the State of South Carolina.**—The following nominations, we understand, have been made by the Joint Committee of the Legislature for Directors of the Bank of the State: viz: D. C. Webb, R. Caldwell, W. A. Clark, G. N. Reynolds, W. M. Lawton, W. C. Dukes, W. B. Pringle, J. H. Steinmeyer, E. Carson, R. Dalin, F. B. Shackelford, P. M. Cohen.

From a Correspondent.

COLUMBIA 10 Decr. 1846.

The venerable David Johnson, Governor elect, was inaugurated to-day at 12 o'clock, in the presence of both Houses, and an immense concourse of spectators his address was short, but very appropriate, he commented by speaking of the pardoning power, and I think there will be but little fear of any abuse of it during his administration. The Governor was manifestly affected, by the distinguished compliment paid him in his election. Gen. J. J. Caldwell has been elected Chancellor. Thos. J. Withers, has been elected Law Judge.

The proposition to consolidate the offices of Commissioner in Equity and Ordinary, by transferring the business, papers and powers of the Ordinary, to the Commissioner, was the subject of debate yesterday in the Senate, the measure was proposed and advocated by Mr. Rhett, and opposed by Mr. Witherspoon, and your Senator Mr. Griffin, and at the close of the remarks of the latter gentleman rejected by a large majority. To day in the Senate, the Bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road was under discussion. The Bill came from the committee on Internal Improvements, with a clause that the State should subscribe two fifths of the stock; provided, it should be done out of money arising from the sale, at par, of the stock of the State, in the South Carolina Rail Road Company; upon this clause there was an interesting debate. Messrs. Dargis and Griffin avowed themselves as opposed to the State becoming a stockholder in any joint stock company as a general principle, but insisted, that if the policy should be adopted of transferring the stock, now owned by the State, in the present Rail Road, to aid in other like enterprises, then all the new projects should be admitted to participate equally in the stock; and after a long debate the clause was stricken out. Mr. Perrin has introduced into the Senate a Bill to define the terms on which the State will aid in the construction of Rail Roads; it proposes that the State will subscribe 2 fifths of the stock in any company, where the Legislature, after estimates of the cost, and evidence of the practicability of the road, shall approve of the project; it was referred to a special committee. No measure of this sort can be adopted, which pledges the State to subscribe out of any other funds than her stock in the present Rail Road, which stock was taken originally, with her part of the surplus revenue received from the general government. The Bank receives some hard licks occasionally from Mr. Felder, and there is an increasing purpose to investigate much more thoroughly the condition of this institution. It will become one of the gravest questions of the day, whether the charter of this Bank shall be renewed in 1856, when it expires. Mr. Memminger has introduced resolutions, from the committee of Ways and Means of the House, to reduce the capital of the Bank, to the original sum of one million twelve hundred thousand dollars, and apply the other funds, which the Bank has adopted as capital, to pay the public debt, this measure looks obviously to the winding up of the Bank. There were five vacancies in the Board of Directors of the Bank, and I believe there are about forty candidates for them, and the scramble for the seat of Director here, has not at all, been calculated to impart any additional confidence in the Bank. The whole policy is wrong, and the State ought to separate itself from Banking operations, as soon as she can without injury to herself.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, Decr. 12th, 1846.

During the present session of the Legislature, Columbia has presented many objects of considerable interest. The man of business, the Belles Lettres scholar, the Politician, and the seeker after pleasure, have all found much to arrest their attention. Every day, the streets have been thronged with carriages of every description, from the huge omnibus with its dashing team of spirited horses, down to the humble one horse cart. Beautiful carriages with beautiful ladies in them, may at any time, be seen in the streets. Many of these fair promenadeurs, with their gallant hearts in attendance, are daily

"Tripping on the light fantastic toe," in the thoroughfares of this handsome town, numbers of them resort to the State House, and very seriously interfere with the business of legislation. Such is the magic power of their charms, that the grave legislators are diverted from the very important business of law making, and pay their court to these lovely sirens. A few evenings since, I was present at a lecture delivered by an Artist, whose name was Jackson, in the Carolina Hall. His lecture was on the subject of Monochromatic Painting, an Art, new in this community, and in the country generally. After he had concluded his lecture, he painted on a white pasteboard, prepared for the purpose, a picture in a Monochromatic style—this is of one color. He used black crayon and sometimes an ordinary lead pencil. He laid on a uniform coat of black, and then with a knife, scratched out a sufficient portion of the colors, in order to bring out the object or objects which he designed to represent. He occasionally employed India Rubber, for the same purpose. By this simple process, he made appear on the board, the picture which he wished. In about half an hour, he painted in this manner, a beautiful landscape. First, he brought to the view of the spectator, some light clouds in the distant sky. Then, he represented some towering mountains, majestic trees covered with foliage, on which might plainly be seen the reflection of light, and a forest on the hill side, on which was seen fallen trunks in a state of decay. Here also were represented shrubbery and rocks to fill up the picture. He stated, that if the time had been allowed him, he would have made the picture more perfect. I visited his studio, and there saw many paintings executed by himself and his pupils, in a beautiful manner. I have seen specimens of the same kind of painting by another artist, of the name of Albright, and by some of his pupils, which are really extraordinary. One of these was a picture, of a vast building, executed by a pupil. I have several times been in the studio of another artist by the name of Brown, who is immovable in taking profiles. It is only necessary, for him to look at a person for a few seconds, and then he can cut out his profile on paper, and give a most striking likeness. These profiles are perfectly black. Many of them which represent distinguished men in various parts of the union, are hung in frames around the walls of his room. In the back ground of these pictures, the artist throws in scenery of a character, which adds much to their beauty. He has taken profiles of many members of the Legislature and other persons. Mr. Brown is a native of this State, and has practiced his art for many years. Among the various objects of interest to be found at the present time, in this place, I know none more so to the lovers of the fine arts, than the studio of Mr. Clark Mills, also a native of the State. There, may be seen busts in Plaster of Paris, of a number of the most illustrious personages of South Carolina, Calhoun, McDuffie, Harper, Preston and others are recognized at a glance. In the room, may also be seen other busts. There is a beautiful one of the infant Samuel, of old Testament celebrity. Of Laocoon, of Bacchus and of Apollo.

In a back room may be seen, a full length copy in Plaster of Paris, of the "Statue that enchants the world." The most beautiful and classic of all the creations of the Sculptor, the Venus De Medicis. This statue is without drapery, but so modest in the attitude of the goddess, such innocent beauty speaks in her fall, and so graceful and harmonious are the proportions of her limbs, that all emotion of indecency in the mind of the beholder, are dispelled as he looks upon it. He considers it simply as a work of art of the most finished character, and his admiration is intense. This cast is said to be most faithfully executed, and it certainly reflects high honor upon Mr. Mills, who has so true a conception of ideal beauty. On Sunday, the sixth instant, the Rev. Mr. Thornwell, the College Chaplain, preached in the Chapel, a valedictory sermon to the graduating class. His sermon, as usual, was characterized by close and logical argument, and great clearness and precision. His address to the class, particularly, was quite impressive. A large audience attended on the occasion. On the Sunday previous, I heard him deliver a sermon, which was at once, most powerful in reasoning, and strikingly eloquent and impressive. Mr. Thornwell has remarkable command of language, which is very beautiful and classical, and his manner is distinguished for its earnestness and solemnity. He is certainly, the first of pulpit orators in South Carolina. Monday the 7th, was an important day in the College. It was the annual season of commencement. A procession was formed at ten o'clock, in front of the State House, under the direction of Adjutant and Inspector General Canney, and moved to the College Chapel in the following order. The Cadets of the Military Academy, the Trustees of the College arranged according to classes, the graduating class, for-

mer graduates, the citizens generally, officers and students of the Theological Seminary, the Reverend Clergy, officers of the State, civil and military, the House of Representatives, with the Speaker, attended by its officers, the Senate with its President, attended by its officers, the Committee appointed by the House, the Committee appointed by the Senate, the Professors of the Institution, the Superintendents and other officers of the Military Academies, the Trustees of the College, and Board of Visitors of the Military Academies, the Governor and Suite, and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and the President of the College. When the procession arrived at the College, it entered the Chapel in inverted order. It was accompanied by a fine band of music. According to the prescribed order of exercises, prayer was first made by Professor Thornwell, and then Mr. E. L. Patton, on whom the first honor had been conferred, delivered the Salutatory Address, in Latin. He then made an English speech, the subject of which was, "Civilization not unfavorable to Poetry." He was succeeded by other young gentlemen who had received appointments. The speeches were, generally creditable to their authors, but the palm was borne away by Mr. R. H. Reid, to whom the fourth distinction had been awarded. His subject was "The Fortitude of Genius." He treated the subject in a masterly manner, and the entire speech was marked by a lofty and burning eloquence. The views of the young orator were singularly just and felicitously expressed. The degree of M. A. was then conferred on ten gentlemen. Afterwards the degree of B. A. was conferred on thirty-one Students, the number of the graduates. A highly beautiful and impressive address was then made by the President of the College, the Honorable Wm. C. Preston, to the Graduates. The exercises of the day were concluded by Mr. A. A. Morse, on whom the second honor had been conferred. He made a speech, the subject of which was "Thoughts on Expediency," together with the Valedictory Addresses. The whole number of appointments amounted to eleven. A brilliant assemblage of ladies graced the Chapel on the occasion. The house was so crowded, that many gentlemen could not procure seats, and went away. At night, the grand Commencement Ball came off with considerable eclat. I am informed, on the highest authority, that a more beautiful collection of ladies was never seen in South Carolina.

Several Volunteer Companies from different Districts, have reported themselves as ready for service in the Mexican War. On Tuesday, the Chester Volunteers, commanded by Captain Donovan, arrived in this town. They were met by the Richard Rifle Corps, the Governors Guard, and the College Cadets, who escorted them in front of the State House, and from thence, they marched to their camp, not far distant from the camp of the Richland Volunteers. This corps from Chester, is composed of fine looking men, generally, youthful in their appearance, numbering upwards of one hundred. Major Eaves, the Senator from Chester, bore their flag, on which was inscribed the following motto: "DON'T STAY WITH ME—YOU GO HOME." When they were escorted to their camp ground, Captain Donovan returned his thanks to Major Gladden, for the honor conferred on his corps, by the Columbia Companies, who escorted them. Major Gladden responded, and then Lieut. Colonel Dickson, a volunteer for the war, addressed the Chester Company. His address was highly impressive and appropriate. Major Eaves, the bearer of the flag, replied in the name of his company. He was full of fire and enthusiasm, and was cheered most heartily. This gentleman possesses considerable wealth, and occupies a high position in his District. Though upwards of fifty, he exhibits all the impetuosity of youth in the cause of his country.

On Wednesday, the 9th, I witnessed the presentation of a sword by the Captain of the College Cadets, to the Captain of the Chester Volunteers. The College Cadets marched to the camp ground of the Volunteers, and escorted them to the Campus, and both companies halted in front of the Library buildings. They formed directly facing each other—then Captain Lipscomb, of the Cadets, advanced and made an appropriate address. After which, he presented, in the name of the Cadets, a beautiful sword, with a silver scabbard, to Captain Donovan of the Chester Volunteers. The latter responded, in a highly spirited manner, and manifested much emotion, on account of the handsome compliment which had been paid him, by the Cadets, of whom he was a former Captain. Dr. Toland, of this place, also, presented a pair of silver epaulettes to Capt. Donovan. After the ceremonies were concluded, the two companies took their leave of each other, and the Chester Volunteers returned to their camp.

In the Legislature, on the 9th, after several ballots, Gen. J. J. Caldwell was elected Chancellor in Equity, to supply the place of the Hon. David Johnson, resigned. On the 11th, Thomas J. Withers was elected Judge in the Court of Law, to supply the place of the Hon. A. P. Butler, resigned.

On the evening of the 9th, the Board of Trustees of the S. C. College assembled, and after transacting some business, proceeded to the election of a Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, to fill the place of Thomas S. Twiss, resigned. Major M. J. Williams, Principal of the Cokesbury Academy, was elected. His qualifications are said to be of a high order.

On Thursday the 10th, I was present at the inauguration of the Hon. David S. Johnson, as Governor of South Carolina. His address was marked by that strong good sense, which has ever characterized him. After he had concluded, the oath of office was administered to him, by the Speaker of the House, the Hon. Wm. F. Colcock, in the Representative chamber. The Governor, the members of both Houses, and the Judges of both Courts then repaired to the Senate chamber, where the President, the Hon. Angus Patterson, delivered him his commission. All then repaired to the eastern portico of the State House, where the Sheriff of Richland District made proclamation of the election. The Governor was then conducted by

the Sheriff and others, to the Executive room. The Hon. Wm. A. Caine was elected Lieutenant Governor.

In the Legislature, several bills have been rejected; and a few have passed the first reading in the Senate. The bill giving the election of Presidential Electors to the people, after undergoing full discussion, were postponed indefinitely. The House has taken up the subject. A bill blending the offices of Commissioners in Equity, Master in Equity and Ordinary. After considerable debate in the Senate, in which Mr. Griffin, of our District, took part, was rejected. Some debate took place in the House, on the 11th, on the system of Free Schools. The House agreed to appoint a committee of five to collect facts, and report at the next session. On the 11th Elias D. Earle was elected Superintendent of Public Works.

The South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers is now complete, and will be ready for active service in a short time. The Richland Volunteer Company paraded in full uniform to-day.

I heard in the House, to-day, an able discussion upon the Judiciary Bill. Mr. Hunt, of Charleston, strongly advocated it, and other gentlemen took part against it. The debate is adjourned until Monday next.

From the South Carolinian.

## GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION.

On Thursday last, His Excellency, DAVID JOHNSON, Governor elect of this State, was inaugurated with the usual ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. The floor and galleries of the House of Representatives were crowded with spectators, comprising not only the beauty and fashion of Columbia, but many of the most distinguished of our fellow-citizens, from other portions of the State. Considerable delay occurred in the ceremonies, from the fact that the Judges, who honored their late associate with their presence, had mistaken the hour of the inauguration.

The inaugural, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers, will be read with the profoundest attention; coming as it does from a mind of such long experience and matured wisdom. While its style is one of elegant simplicity, its matter promises that the administration of Governor Johnson will be devoted to improving our system of civil and criminal jurisprudence; to advancing the cause of education; and in every way leading our people to those enterprises of industry, which will develop the hitherto unawakened energies of the State.

**Gentlemen of the Senate.**  
and **House of Representatives;**

Having been called by your suffrages to the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I come before you to take the oath required by the constitution.

Amongst the most important and delicate of the powers and duties conferred to the Executive are those found in the provisions of the constitution which require him to "cause the laws to be administered in mercy," and confer upon him the "power to grant reprieves and pardons." Humanity mourns over the necessity of inflicting corporal punishment on a human creature, even for crime; but all experience has shown that immunity from punishment leads to the vilest passion of the human heart to scourge mankind.

The object of criminal punishment, is not only to correct the criminal; but to hold him up as an example to deter others; and it is obvious that the indiscriminate use of the pardoning power, would abrogate all our criminal laws, and I approve the very foundations of social order. It is, nevertheless, indispensable to the humane administration of criminal justice. From its very nature it is impossible to regulate its exercise by fixed rules; yet, I think that something like a principle may be evolved from the infinite variety of circumstances on which it acts; its more immediate and legitimate use being the protection of innocence against unmerited punishment.

Cases have occurred, and may again occur, where after circumstances have shown conclusively that the crime of which the party was convicted, had never been committed, or that it had been done by another.

There are numerous other cases, of daily occurrence, where the line between guilt and innocence is so narrow as to render it difficult to distinguish between them; and equally numerous and frequent are those cases where an arbitrary and inflexible law has prescribed a punishment, with no allowance for the degrees of guilt involved in its perpetration. Thus a crime committed under circumstances, which morality itself would incline to excuse, is punished with the same severity as that committed under the most aggravated circumstances. In these, and like cases, the recommendation of the Jury and the advice of the presiding Judge would furnish safe guides in the exercise of this power;—and I shall look with confidence to my brethren of the Law Bench to advise and aid me in the discharge of this important duty.

There are, besides, a numerous class of petty crimes and misdemeanors to which, in effect the pardoning power has been confined, and is habitually exercised by the Judges,—I mean those where the measure of the punishment is confided to the discretion of the Judge. For myself, I do not know where it could be more safely confined, and it ought not lightly to be controlled—but even here it would be proper to exercise it, in the few instances in which the punishment might—from circumstances that were not foreseen and could not be anticipated, operate more severely than was expected at the time of the sentence.

In the distribution of the powers of the government, our constitution has confided to you—the Senate and House of Representatives, the most important,—the power of legislation. Indeed, the Executive and Judicial are but you agents to carry into effect your constitutional enactments; and it is fit that it should be so. The whole superstructure of our government is based on the principle, that the true source of all political power is in the people; and coming immediately from amongst them, clothed with authority to express their will, your voice will be heard and obeyed in the remotest corners of the State. How

sublime the power!—How great the responsibility!—Yet, in the wide range of wholesome and necessary legislation, the patriot statesman will find a field broad enough in which to labor without the hazard of going astray.

In the continually varying habits, wants and pursuits of men, changing old, and making new laws become from time to time indispensably necessary; but in the exercise of this power, it ought constantly to be kept in mind that it is "better to bear the ills we have, than to fly to others that we know not of,"—and that no change of the existing law ought to be made, unless there is a moral certainty, that the proposed new law will operate more beneficially.

The prompt and faithful administration of justice, the means of acquiring and disseminating knowledge, and facilitating the transportation of the products of our soil to a market, are subjects of vital importance to the State at large, and deserve your constant and serious attention; and at a future day, I propose to submit to your consideration, some suggestions on these subjects.

Out of the relations which exists between the several States and the General Government, collisions of opinion have occasionally arisen, which hate from time to time threatened the disruption of the Union. For the present these are in a great measure happily quieted, and the indications at this time encourage the hope that at no distant day we shall be permitted to share equally in the benefits, as well as the burthens of the Government. The various and conflicting interests of the several States are well calculated to foment these discord and they may and will probably recur again. On such occasions our true course is to sustain the Federal Government in the legitimate exercise of all powers delegated to it by the Constitution, and resist by all constitutional means the usurpation of those, which have been reserved to the States.—The sword being the last resort.

The only circumstance which disturbs our amicable relations with all the world is the cloud which hovers over our South-western border. War in its mildest form amongst the greatest scourges of mankind. Is it never to end? In the elements of fire and water, and electricity, science has detected agents which in effect roll up the wide extent of the earth into a scroll almost within the compass of the visual organs—and what may we not expect from it! The sublime morality of the Christian Religion will commend it to every nation, kindred and tongue and these agents are calculated to convey it with the rapidity of lightning to the remotest boundaries of the earth—and may we not with holy reverence trust that these are the means ordained by Almighty wisdom to gather together all the nations of the earth as one family, to dwell together in peace and harmony, and silence forever the alarms of war.

But the War with Mexico is no fiction. The blood of our fellow citizens, shed on the fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, tells the sad reality. Let us not stop to inquire why this is,—but bring to the conflict all our energies, that the war may have a speedy termination. That South Carolina will do her duty is heard in the noise of preparation now sounding throughout the State. Her sons are rallying around the standard of our common country, that they will in the field sustain her honor and patriotism, and the American arms will triumph no one questions.

Conscious of my own unworthiness, I am overwhelmed with the honor you have done me, in elevating me to the highest office of the State; and I feel that it is offered rather as a token of your kind estimate of my past services than on account of my fitness for its duties. Having served the State in the office of Solicitor of one of the Circuits, and in the various departments of the Judiciary for the last thirty five years, this testimonial of your approbation and abiding confidence and regard, is worth more to me than all earthly rewards. I shall treasure it whilst memory lasts, and I leave it as a precious inheritance to my children. All that I claim for myself is, that the chief ambition of my life has been to deserve it, and with your support and the blessing of Almighty God, I trust that the State will suffer nothing at my hands in the short course which is before me.

**India Rubber a Cure for Toothache.**—A small piece of India Rubber is tied by a thread and lit at a candle, and when melted the flame is blown out, and it is pressed while yet warm into the hollow tooth, whereupon the pain disappears immediately. It is best to dry the cavity of tooth with a piece of cotton beforehand, as the India Rubber is then firmly applied, and the air is entirely excluded from the nerves of the tooth. Dr. Rolf's has also used it frequently for the last year, and in every case with immediate success. It does not, to be sure, always prevent the return of the pain, but can easily be repeated. It can always be used for plugging teeth. He has never seen any bad result from it.—Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy.

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday the 1st December, by A. L. Nicholson, Esqr., Mr. CULLEN O'NEILL, to Mrs. REBECCA FERROUS, both of Edgefield District.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having demands against the estate of Edmund B. J. Miller, deceased, are requested to present them legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES MILLER, Admr.  
December 16 37

**Notice.**  
I WILL sell at the late residence of Preston S. Brooks, on Tuesday the 22d inst., from 7 to 800 bushels Corn.  
A LOT OF COTTON.  
Fodder, 4 excellent Mules, 2 Horses, 2 good Wagons and Gear, Plantation Tools, Kitchen Furniture, a superior second hand Piano, Clock, Safe, and sundry other articles.  
For all sums above \$10; on a credit of one year, under for cash.  
I will also hire out for the next year, on the same day, 8 or 10 Negroes, if not previously disposed of at private hire.

WHITFIELD BROOKS.  
December 16 11 47